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FINLAND

HELSINKI
GULF OF FINLAND
BALTIC

REPUBLICS

Petrograd

ESTHONIA
TALLINN
REVAL

WHAT THEY ARE

Ostrov

WHAT THEY HAVE

LATVIA
RIGA

LITHUANIA
KOVNO
VILNA

WARSBERG

WESTERN

RUSSIA

BALTIC AMERICAN SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

15 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

1922

Miscellaneous

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Foreword

TRANSATLANTIC cables are so occupied with the happenings in Western Europe, Soviet Russia and the Near East as to be able to transmit only meager and occasional dispatches concerning other parts of the Continent.

The high spots in the politics of England, France, Russia, Italy and Germany are described at length in the American press. But the happenings in the newer States receive scant attention.

This is especially true of the three Baltic States,—Esthonia on the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea, Latvia on the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic Sea, and Lithuania which lies directly south surrounded by Russia, Poland and Germany.

The struggles of these Baltic countries against heavy economic odds, their efforts at self-government along democratic lines and their attempts to develop American goodwill, culminating in their recognition by the United States Government on July 27th last, are seemingly of little importance in the march of world events.

Rarely are they mentioned in the press or public forums in America.



TMP96-024556

WHAT THEY ARE

WHAT are these Baltic States? What manner of people live there? What is their historic background?

These questions may well be asked for these states did not even appear on the map of Europe until after the World War and Russian Revolution.

They are Republics. Although long held as provinces under Russian domination they are not Russian in any sense. They have no kinship with the Russians, in blood, language or religion. The Esthonians belong to the same stock as the Finns. The Lithuanians and Latvians (Letts) form two branches of the same race. They are direct descendants of the first Aryan people who settled in Europe. Their languages are derived from the same root, which is, incidentally, the oldest of all living Aryan languages. It is most akin to the primeval Sanskrit.

The Baltic races have clung to their languages, their religions, their customs, their culture and folklore through years of oppression and "Russification" under the Czars.

Although the Greek Orthodox was the religion of their former Russian masters, these races held to their own religious beliefs. The Esthonians and Latvians (Letts) belong largely to the Lutheran Church. The Lithuanians and a part of the Latvians are Roman Catholic.

The sternest measures failed to stifle their nationalist spirit or suppress their literature. Their literature today is rich in poetry and popular tales. It is vibrant with patriotic feeling and with the love for their homelands and for their traditions. The poetry is full of the very breath of nature.

—oOo—

Situated at the gateway to Northeastern Europe the Baltic Republics form a wedge separating Russia from direct contact with Germany.

As compared with America they are but small countries, yet Esthonia is larger than Holland, Belgium, Denmark or Switzerland.

Latvia is larger than Holland and Belgium together.

Lithuania compares with Portugal and has more inhabitants than Greece.

The population of Esthonia is twice that of Montenegro; and Latvia has more inhabitants than Norway.

Historically, they are as little known to Americans as the once resplendent city of Ispahan, although their annals are replete with historic facts and incidents.

Some seven hundred years ago the free peoples of Esthonia and Latvia, after much bitter fighting, were conquered by the German Crusaders of the Order of the Sword. The Lithuanians being more powerful were able to defend their independence and in 1410, at the battle of Tannenburg, gave a deadly blow to the German Knights, who never again regained their power.

The territory which had belonged to this Order was now divided between the Lithuanian-Polish state on the south and Sweden on the north. The struggle between these powers for mastery of the Baltic continued until the early Eighteenth Century. Then Russia in the Great Northern War wrested Esthonia and part of Latvia (Livonia) from them and incorporated them into the Russian empire.

Not until the end of the Eighteenth Century, however, did she succeed in adding Lithuania and southern Latvia (Duchy of Courland) to her conquests.

—oOo—

Now was written the darkest page in the history of these peoples. Every means known to Czarist Russia was used to destroy their racial integrity. For well over one hundred years their struggle for separation went on.

Then came the World War. The Baltic countries, as Russian provinces, bore the brunt of the attack on Russia. The most crushing desolation resulted from the shifting tides of battle. Towns and villages were demolished and the population starved.

The tragic events of these years are little known to the Western World. Not one enemy but two faced the Baltic peoples. The collapse of the Kerensky regime, after the Russian Revolution, brought the armies of Bolshevik Russia to their frontiers. Latvia and Esthonia, seeing the very foundations of their culture endangered by the Russian Communists, declared their independence early in 1918. No sooner had they successfully driven back the armies of Soviet Russia when the German forces invaded and occupied their countries.

Lithuania, already under German occupation, proclaimed itself an independent state in February of the same year.

The Armistice, which brought peace to Western Europe, did not end bloodshed in the Baltic provinces. With the downfall of Germany, the Soviet forces again invaded these countries. For two years more the struggle continued. Only in 1920 was peace finally made and treaties signed by which Russia renounced all her sovereign rights over these three territories and paid indemnity.

Not even the heroic Belgians suffered more than the Baltic peoples. Theirs would have been perhaps the most tragic fate of history if, out of their baptism of fire and blood, they had not emerged free and independent peoples.

The independence of these republics has since been formally recognized by all the leading nations of the world, now including the United States (July 27, 1922). All three are members of the League of Nations.

During the four years since the Lithuanians, Latvians and Esthonians obtained their freedom, they have taken rapid strides in government. Universal suffrage is the order in all three Republics. Their constitutions guarantee a full measure of personal liberty together with liberty of conscience and creed. The rights of private property are safeguarded. Stable governments have been organized with cabinets, ministers and national assemblies.

All boundary questions have been settled amicably among the three States. The only boundary of Lithuania not settled is that with Poland in the Vilna and Suvalki region. The Lithuanian part of Germany which was separated from that country by the Versailles Treaty (territory of Memel) is still in the hands of the Allies.

—oOo—

Freedom has been a great spur to education also. In Lithuania alone, for instance, the number of primary pupils has increased from a pre-war 42,000 to over 160,000 (1922), and the number of pupils in the secondary schools has jumped from about 6000 to over 17,000.

Illiteracy is practically unknown among the Latvians and Esthonians. The historic old university at Dorpat (Esthonia) was founded almost three hundred years ago and is one of the finest in Europe.

At Riga, in Latvia, the university has an enrollment of some 5000 students of both sexes.

—oOo—

The productivity of these countries is growing by leaps and bounds. All three are largely agricultural. In each of them there has been a reform of the old land system involving a division of the big estates to offset inequalities under the old Russian system. The process is still being carried on. In spite of the widespread devastation brought about by the war, for the past two years there has been a surplus of food stuffs for export.

Economic conditions generally are improving correspondingly, as is evidenced by the fact that this year Esthonia and Latvia have succeeded in practically balancing their budgets. In the vernacular of American business, all three are "going concerns."

WHAT THEY HAVE

LITHUANIA

NOTE—Accurate statistics about Lithuania are difficult to secure, because the eastern part with the capital, Vilna, is still under Polish military occupation, while the Memel district is still under control of the Entente.

The following statistics do not include occupied territory, except where specified.

1. **AREA:** (including occupied territory)

About 33,000 square miles.

2. **POPULATION:** (including occupied territory)
4,500,000 of which 70% is Lithuanian, 13% Jewish, 8% Polish or Polandized Lithuanian, etc. (There are about 1,000,000 Lithuanians in America.)

3. **PRINCIPAL CITIES:**

Vilna (Vilnius, historical capital) with 214,000 inhabitants (now under Polish occupation).

Kovno (Kaunas, temporary capital) with 100,000, Grodno (Gardinas) 60,000, Memel (Klaipeda) 30,000 inhabitants.

4. **GOVERNMENT:**

A Republic—President and Cabinet of Ministers responsible to a Parliament (Seimas) which consists of one Chamber elected by universal suffrage. National minorities (Jews, White Russians and Poles) have constitutional right to cultural autonomy with their respective ministers in the Cabinet. Constitution adopted August first, 1922.

President—Alexsandras Stulginskis

Premier—E. Galvanauskas

Minister of Finance, Trade and Industry—
J. Dobkevicius

Minister of Foreign Affairs—V. Jurgutis

5. **EDUCATION:**

	Before the World War		1922	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary	844	42,384	1,708	160,230
Secondary	27	5,956	93	17,149

The State University at Kovno opened February 16th, 1922, now has over 600 students.

6. **CURRENCY:**

Present monetary unit is the German mark. A currency reform is in process. The new unit of national currency will be the "Litas" equivalent to a dime in American money. The "Litas" will consist of 100 "cents", a "cent" equalling 1/10th of an American cent.

A State Emission Bank is being created; one-third of the capital to be put up by the government, one-third by citizens and one-third by foreign financiers.

LITHUANIA—Cont.

7. FINANCES:

1920 BUDGET—(Fiscal year January 1st)

Revenue—422,329,209 marks

Chief Sources—

State Revenues, chiefly the government flax monopoly	35.2%
Indirect Taxes, chiefly customs duties	34.5%
State Properties and Capital, (rail- ways, waterways, etc.).....	12%

Expenditures—422,329,209 marks

Chief Items—

National Defence	58.16%
Ways and Communications.....	16.49%
Public Instruction	5.24%

1921 BUDGET—

Revenue—766,472,729 marks

Chief Sources—

Indirect Taxes—(customs duties)....	46.9%
State Properties and Capital, (rail- ways, etc.)	25.3%

Expenditures—751,290,577 marks

Chief Items—

National Defence	54%
Ways and Communications.....	22%
For Public Instruction.....	4.44%

FOREIGN DEBT as of August, 1922

To U. S. Treasury.....	\$5,041,627
To Lithuanians in America.....	2,000,000
To Great Britain.. Sterling	16,812. 12s. 4d.

INTERNAL DEBT—32,597,450 marks.

Amount of paper money in circulation—
about 5,000,000,000 German (ost-marks)
Marks.

No Lithuanian paper money printed.

Present gold reserves.....over \$2,000,000

8. AGRICULTURE:

Chief occupation in which 80% of population is engaged; entire area of arable land is 5,638,420 acres.

1921 production was—

Rye	537,650 tons
Wheat	77,300 "
Barley	145,350 "
Oats	263,500 "
Potatoes	1,386,000 "
Flax seed	23,100 "
Flax fibre	18,800 "

Available for export 1921-1922:

Rye	10%
Barley	10%
Oats	5%
Wheat	12%
Potatoes	5%
Flax	50%

LITHUANIA—Cont.

9. FORESTS:

Are a great source of wealth, comprising more than one-quarter of total area; in unoccupied territory approximately 2,066,633 acres are in forests (mainly pine, fir and hard wood), 24,710 acres (10,000 hectares) represent normal annual cutting; over 10% available for export.

10. LIVE STOCK:

Cattle breeding and poultry farming are important industries. Dairy products in 1921 formed 34% of total exports, birds and eggs 25%.

	1920	1921
Horses	280,000	370,000
Cattle	480,000	780,000
Swine	750,000	1,262,000
Sheep	806,000	1,036,000

11. INDUSTRIES:

In first part of 1922 statistics showed there were employed approximately 12,000 skilled and 30,000 unskilled workmen in the following industries:

Flour Mills	Saw Mills
Breweries	Matchwood Factories
Distilleries	Woodpulp Factories
Yeast Factories	Furniture Shops
Tanneries	Linseed Oil Factories
Textile (Linen and Woolen) Mills	
Meat Packing Houses	Candy Factories
Agricultural Machine Factories.	

12. FOREIGN TRADE:

Chief Exports: Flax seed and fibre, dairy products (eggs especially), timber (prepared and unprepared), grain products, skins (dried and raw), hides, furs and food stuffs.

Chief Imports: Manufactured goods, (chemical products, colonial wares, machinery, etc.), raw materials (coal, iron, wood, etc.).

1921 exports amounted to 631,744,123 marks.

1921 imports amounted to 876,874,930 marks.

Foreign trade is unrestricted.

13. SHIPPING:

Lithuania's only port, Memel, is still under the control of the Allies and no shipping statistics are available.

At present Lithuania has about 18 miles of Baltic Sea coast with the town of Palanga. A bill has been presented to the Constituent Assembly proposing the creation of a port near Palanga.

There are 20 steamboats, (passenger and freight), sailing between Kovno, Tilzit and the port of Memel via the river Nieman (Nemunas).

LITHUANIA—Cont.

14. RAILROADS:

There are about 1,800 miles of railways, broad and narrow gauge. Preparations being made for increase.

The Paris-Berlin-Riga international trains pass through Lithuania (Kovno-Sauliai to Riga and Sauliai, Dvinsk, Petrograd).

15. REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES:

Representative of Lithuania in the United States:

Hon. Voldemar Carneckis,
Lithuanian Legation,
1925 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Financial Representative:

Dr. J. J. Bielskis,
Lithuanian Consulate,
38 Park Row, New York City.
Telephone, Cortlandt 5319.

LATVIA

1. AREA:

25,000 square miles.

2. POPULATION:

1,900,000 (pre-war 2,552,000) of which 80% is Latvian, 8.86% Russian, 4.29% Jewish, etc.

3. PRINCIPAL CITIES:

Riga, the capital, with 300,000 inhabitants (pre-war 560,000), Liepaja (Libau), Jelgava (Mitau), Ventspils (Vindau).

4. GOVERNMENT:

A republic—State President is elected by a parliament of 100 members elected for a three year term.

President—Jan Chakste
Premier—Zigfrid A. Meierovics
Minister of Finance—Ringold Kalning

5. EDUCATION:

There are at present 1,570 primary schools with 150,129 pupils and 107 secondary schools with 15,080 pupils.

State University at Riga has some 5,000 students of both sexes.

6. CURRENCY:

Present monetary unit is Latvian rouble. A currency reform is in process. To regulate currency circulation and the emission of bank notes on a strict gold basis, it is planned to form a State Emission Bank. The standard unit will be a gold "Lat" equal to a gold franc.

L A T V I A—Cont.

7. FINANCES:

1921-22 BUDGET—(Fiscal year April 1st)

Revenue—8,600,000,000 Latvian roubles (Approximately \$30,000,000).

Chief Sources:

Supplies, trades and industries (under Ministry of Finance), 59%

Agriculture, 19%

Communications, 15%

Expenditures—8,600,000,000 Latvian roubles

Chief Items:

Trades and Industries, 23%

National Defense, 19%

Communications, 14%

NOTE: The budget as submitted at beginning of 1921 fiscal year showed a deficit. By end of year (April 1922) deficit was eliminated by economies in administration expenses.

1922-23 BUDGET—

Estimated Revenue—137,000,000 gold francs.

Chief Sources:

State monopolies, 33%

Direct taxes, 23%

State Enterprises, 20%

State lands and forests, 13%

Estimated Expenditure—152,000,000 gold francs.

Chief Items:

State Undertakings, railways, etc., 33%

Administration, 16%

National Defense, 14%

Education and Public Welfare, 7%

NOTE: Before end of fiscal year (April 1923) it is estimated that total deficit will be eliminated by economies in administration, etc.

FOREIGN DEBT—(January 1st, 1922) totaled 52,046,800 gold francs as follows:

To U. S. Government.....\$5,132,287.12

To Norway6,738,127 50 kroner

To Great Britain.....£20,169 1s 10d

To France2,241,516.61 francs

INTERNAL DEBT—Totals 352,000 gold francs.

The amount of paper money in circulation equals 46,000,000 gold francs.

No paper money printed since May, 1921.

Present gold reserves: \$6,000,000.

8. AGRICULTURE:

50% of the population engage in agriculture.

1920 crop production:

Rye 131,189 tons

Barley 73,298 "

Flax 32,233 "

Potatoes 412,788 "

Wheat 11,671 "

9. FORESTS:

3,775,000 acres, or about 25% of total area is in forests. Are an important source of revenue; the normal annual cutting is approximately 15,000 hectares (37,000 acres).

L A T V I A—Cont.

1920 export of raw materials, wood products (paper, wood work, wood pulp, etc.), totaled 66,000,000 gold fcs.

10. LIVESTOCK:

In 1920 Latvia had:

Horses	261,000
Cattle	768,000
Sheep	978,000
Goats	29,000
Swine	557,000

11. INDUSTRIES:

Pre-War (1910)—In the metal, chemical, textile mineral, lumber and dairy industries, 81,500 workers were employed. Value of goods produced (1910) was \$110,322,000.

25% of metal industry of former Russian Empire was concentrated in Riga and Libau.

1914—In city of Riga alone there were 100,000 industrial hands.

1922—Total number industrial plants: 2,495 employing 24,617 workers.

To offset coal shortage Latvian Government plans to construct hydro-electric plant on river Dvina to cost £7,000,000 capable of generating 360,000 H.P.

12. FOREIGN TRADE:

Chief Exports: Timber, different articles in wood, flax and different products of agriculture such as butter, eggs, etc.

Chief Imports: Coal, metals, machinery and cotton.

	1920		
	Tons	Value	
Imports:	127,681	2,061,000,000	Lat. roubles
Exports:	216,517	1,075,000,000	" "
	1921		
Imports:	185,500	4,684,800,000	Lat. roubles
Exports:	236,000	1,958,000,000	" "

13. TRANSIT TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS:

Latvia is the most direct trade route between Russia, western Europe and America. Before the war 20.6% of all Russian imports and 28% of all Russian exports passed through Latvian territory. Three Russian main railroad lines converge on Latvian ports.

In January 1922 there were 1,807 miles of railway served by 399 railway stations.

In 1920, tons of freight carried totaled 1,230,633.

In 1921, tons of freight carried totaled 2,346,228.

There is direct international sleeping car service from Riga without changing trains to Paris and Ostend (with steamer connections to Dover).

L A T V I A—Cont.

14. SHIPPING:

Chief ports: Riga, Libau (Liepaja) and Vindau (Ventspils).

No. and Tonnage of	1920		1921	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels entering ports of Riga, Libau and Viindau	1,753	475,500	2,804	784,800

(Statistics of 1913 show a total of 11,540 vessels totaling 6,000,000 tons entered these three ports.)

On January 1st, 1922: 91 vessels (aggregate tonnage 34,249) were flying the Latvian flag.

Steamers are plying regularly between Latvian ports and New York, Halifax, Hull, London, Hamburg, Dantzic, Stockholm, Havre, Dunkirk.

15. REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES:

Representative of Latvia in the United States:

Hon. Chas. L. Seya,
Latvian Legation,
2304 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Consul:

Mr. Arthur B. Lule,
Latvian Consulate,
38 Park Row,
New York City.
Telephone: Cortlandt 3639.

ESTHONIA

1. AREA:

18,000 square miles.

2. POPULATION:

1,250,000 of which 95% is Esthonian, 5% Russian, German, etc.

3. PRINCIPAL CITIES:

Reval (Tallinn) the capital with 125,000 inhabitants; Tartu (Dorpat) 54,000; Narva 26,000; Parnu 26,000.

4. GOVERNMENT:

A Republic: The president is elected by the State Assembly numbering 100 members elected by the people for a three-year term.

President—Konstantin Pats

President of the State Assembly (Parliament)—
John Kukk

Minister of Finance—G. Vestel

Minister of Foreign Affairs—A. Piip

5. EDUCATION:

In 1922: 1,494 primary schools, 96,726 pupils; 79 secondary schools, 26,157 pupils.

The State University at Dorpat (founded in 1632) has 2,800 students.

ESTHONIA—Cont.

6. CURRENCY:

The monetary unit is the Esthonian mark—equal to 1 gold franc.

7. FINANCES:

1921 BUDGET—(Fiscal year January 1st).

Revenue—4,610,000,000 Esthonian marks (approximately \$14,000,000).

Chief Sources:

Indirect Taxes, 45%
State enterprises, 32%
Direct taxes, 13%

Expenditures—6,387,000,000 Esthonian marks.

Chief Items:

National Defense, 29%
Communications, 16%
Interest payments, collections, etc., 12½%

(1921 deficit was 1,770 million Esthonian marks, of which 700 millions were covered by issued treasury bills.)

1922 BUDGET—

Revenue—5,190,000,000 Esthonian marks.

Chief Sources:

Indirect taxes, 41%
State enterprises, 37%
Direct taxes and stamp taxes, 18%

Expenditure—5,803,000,000 Esthonian marks.

Chief Items:

National Defense, 22%
Administration, 15%
Railways, etc., 16%

(Deficit to be met by credit operations. No treasury bills to be issued.)

FOREIGN DEBT as of January 1st, 1922, totaled \$16,100,000 as follows:

To U. S. Government.....	\$14,000,000
(includes Am. Relief Administration)	
To Great Britain	1,100,000
To France	900,000
To Denmark	100,000

INTERNAL DEBT: 100,000,000 Est. marks.

Amount of paper money in circulation (January, 1922), totaled 2,757,000,000 marks.

No paper money printed since August, 1921.

Present gold reserves: \$7,000,000.

8. AGRICULTURE:

Is chief occupation in which 75% of population is engaged.

1920 production was—

Rye	95,747 tons
Barley	58,400 "
Oats	76,056 "
Flax seed	4,700 "
Flax fibre	5,077 "
Potatoes	570,000 "
Wheat	7,370 "

ESTHONIA—Cont.

9. FORESTS:

Have an area of 1,995,000 acres, supplying timber for export, wood pulp for paper manufacture, etc.

Oil shale is found in large quantities; important as fuel and as material for distillation of oil. 1920 production—860,000 tons.

10. LIVESTOCK:

Dairy products give important part of farmers' income.

	1920
Horses	164,502
Cattle	442,668
Sheep	530,291
Swine	260,693

11. INDUSTRIES:

Industry	1921	
	No. of Plants	No. Employees
Textile Mills	124	6,333
Paper Mills	73	2,736
Wood Industries	111	2,403
Tanneries	70	792
Brick & Cement	56	3,604
Iron and Steel	103	11,306
Chemical Plants	117	574
Grain and Food	289	2,334
Diverse	56	1,462
Total	896	31,444

Of 274 pre-war alcohol distilleries which produced annually 388,000 hectoliters (100 liters) 120 now operating.

Cotton mills at Narva, with 500,000 spindles, employing 9,000 men before the war, now employ 2,500.

12. FOREIGN TRADE:

Chief Exports: Flax, paper, potatoes, dairy products, timber, furniture, matches, wood pulp and alcohol.

Chief Imports: Machinery and coal.

	1920		1921	
	Tons	Value (Mks.)	Tons	Value (Mks.)
Imports:	88,702	1,395,000,000	137,345	4,482,000,000
Exports:	137,743	1,228,000,000	131,216	2,286,000,000

13. TRANSIT TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS:

Esthonia forms an important gateway to Russia for her transit trade. In 1921 60% of Russian trade through the Baltic Sea went over Reval. Income of Esthonian railways from transit trade in 1921 was 192.6 million marks.

	1920	1921
	tons	tons
Transit goods to Russia.....	24,709	191,993
Transit goods from Russia....	3,539	1,265

ESTHONIA—Cont.

There are 658 miles of railway. All important Esthonian ports are connected by rail with important centres in Russia.

Distance from Reval to Petrograd is 228 miles; from Reval to Moscow 594 miles.

According to Peace Treaty with Russia, Esthonia has obtained preferential option on a concession for construction and exploitation of a direct line from Reval to Moscow. Preparations for its building are under way.

Direct international sleeping car service from Reval by Riga without changing train to Paris and Ostend (with steamer connections to Dover).

14. SHIPPING:

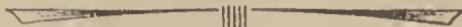
Chief ports are Reval (avant port for Petrograd); Baltic Port—where government will establish a free port; has direct connections with Petrograd and Moscow; is free of ice.

No. and Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port of Reval	1920		1921	
	No.	Tons Net	No.	Tons Net
	2,975	293,803	3,862	689,682

Regular sailings are established between Esthonia and England, France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES:

Acting Consul: Mr. Hans Leoke, 38 Park Row, New York City. Telephone, Cortlandt 2439.



Baltic American Society

Incorporated

Objects

An American organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York for the following purposes:

(1) To develop a firm friendship between the peoples of the Baltic Republics—Lithuanians, Latvians and Esthonians—and the people of the United States of America.

(2) To spread knowledge of the cultural development and aspirations of the Baltic peoples in the United States of America.

(3) To promote mutual economic, commercial, and educational ties between the respective countries.

Membership

Membership is open to all who sympathize with and will support the aims of the Society. Classes of membership are as follows:

(1) Patrons who contribute \$500 upon election to membership and are thereafter exempt from all payment of dues.

(2) Life Members who contribute \$100 upon election to membership and are thereafter exempt from all payment of dues.

(3) Associate Members: \$25.00 per year. Associate Members are entitled to vote and are eligible for election to the Board of Directors.

(4) Annual Members: \$10.00 per year. Annual Members are entitled to vote but are not eligible for election to the Board of Directors.

(5) Contributing Members: \$5.00 per year. Contributing members are not entitled to vote and are not eligible for election to the Board of Directors.

FINANCIAL NOTE: This Society is supported entirely by contributions and membership dues. It is not in any sense a business concern.

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HON. CHARLES L. SEYA
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BALTIC AMERICAN SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

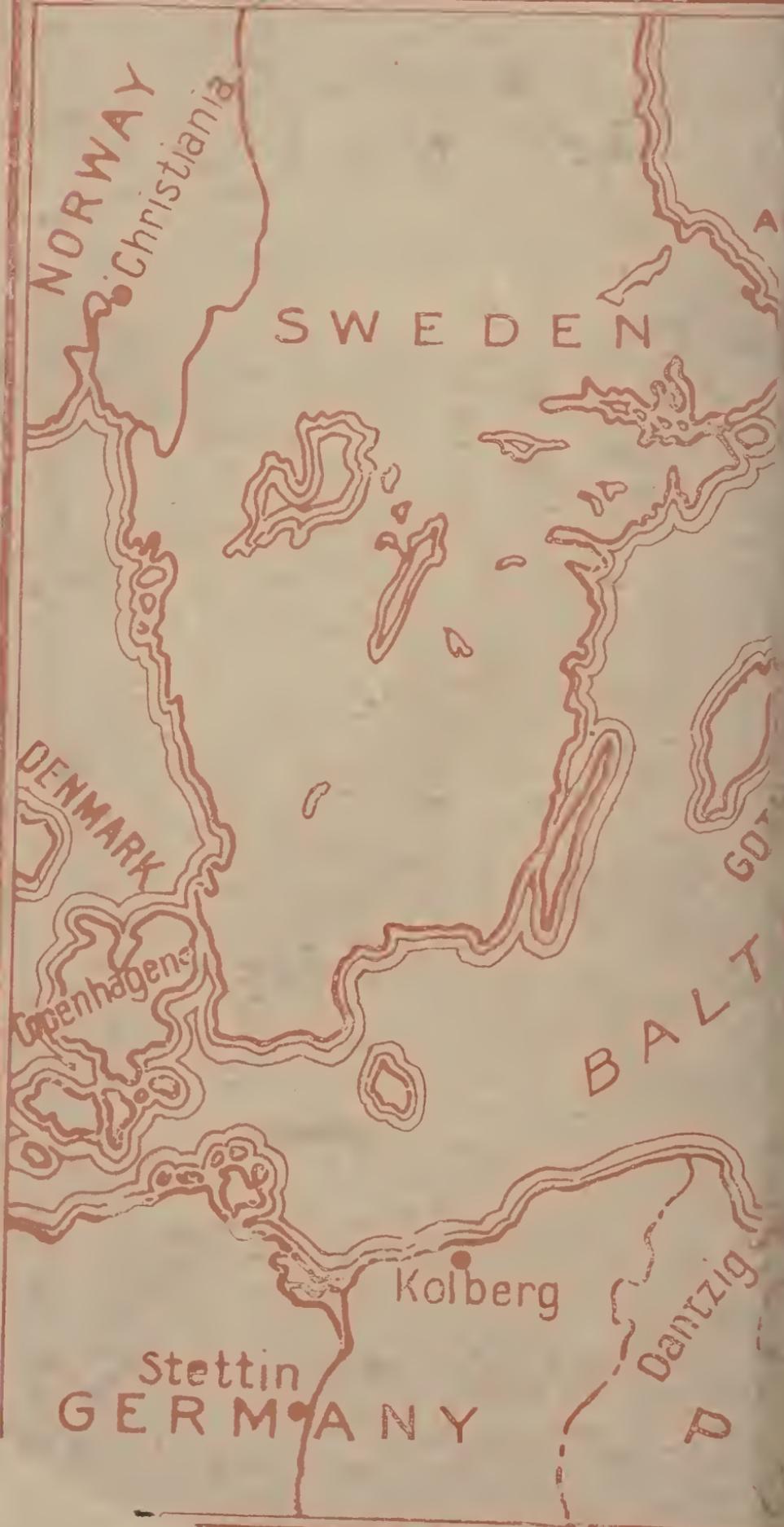
15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

3477-202

TEL. BARCLAY 8450

Lot H

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